

THE INDEX.

AZTEC. NEW MEXICO

A Santa Dakota editor calls the rival newspaper in his town his "con-temperary."

Marconi says he has succeeded in telegraphing across the ocean without wires. Now for Mars.

The czar's rules for editors makes the reporter a superfluous appendage to a Russian newspaper.

There are no lacking indications that in his arbitrament against us King Oscar flipped a copper.

It can't really be so expensive living at Atlantic City. Betty Green has gone there for her health.

Now they are going to teach all the modern languages by machinery. This should make talk still cheaper.

Pictures of Gen. Uribe-Uriebe show that he is not such a terrible-looking fellow as his name would lead one to infer.

Count Boni de Castellane has an overcoat which cost \$11,000. The price of his new corsets is not named.

News from New York and Paris is to the effect that the arrogant chauffeur is beginning to get what is coming to him.

A rash trust has been formed. This is especially discouraging, coming just as the mince pie season is so be inaugurated.

Chancellor Andrews believes the devil is in football. A desperate team might look further for a center rush and fare worse.

A woman was arrested in Denver for voting three times, and yet men insist that women do not understand the real use of the ballot.

If John Bull can settle the Irish question for good by a cash investment of \$200,000,000 he will be making an excellent bargain.

In that hotbed of fashion, Newport, there are forty-two cases on the divorce docket, and the good Lord only knows how many that ought to be there.

It has been found that antitoxin will cure rattlesnake bites. It isn't likely, however, that the new cure will make much headway in Kentucky.

Marie Corelli has referred to Mr. Carnegie as a "poor human being." Still, she must admit that he has done a good deal for people who write books.

Some scientist has calculated that man is subjected to 1,212 different kinds of diseases. He generally has them all along about this time of the year, too.

What does it matter if the Missouri Valley Homeopathic association did pass a resolution condemning the kiss? Who cares for kissing in homeopathic doses, anyway?

If Alfred Austin really thinks that "great poetry is the surest antidote for the prevailing virus of materialism," what is he trying to do to the world, anyhow?

Kisses have been pronounced unsanitary in nearly every quarter of the globe, but up to the present time no physician has dared discover microbes in a wink.

Sir Thomas Lipton might save considerable expense and achieve a better result by purchasing one of the old American cup defenders instead of building Shamrock III.

Ab Joke, a maniac Chinese, ran amuck in Marysville the other day, and the residents of that worthy town are looking for the fellow who gave the coffee his name.—San Francisco Call.

A Cincinnati judge has granted a man a divorce because his wife insisted on having a dog sleep in the bed with them. So say we all! That ought to be a good law anywhere, at any time.

Ambitious youths should not jump hastily to the conclusion that the quickest and surest way to get rich is to become a burglar or train robber. Occasionally one of these fellows is nabbed.

No provision has been made for paying the members of the anthracite coal strike commission. This is a case where the prayers and gratitude of the whole people ought to be sufficient compensation.

It is all very well to work up excitement about the statement that Chicago clergyman who refuses to perform the marriage ceremony for less than \$10, but the man who can't afford to pay that price in the United States of America ought, for the woman's sake, to be doomed to single blessedness until he can.

A Tiffin young woman has read the Bible through twenty-three times in that many years. Others might look her lead even though the paper covered literature received a slight.

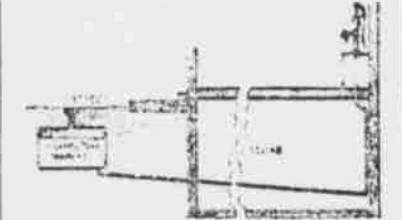
A Parisian editor has kicked a "marquis" who slapped his face. In this case the man who had a kick coming to him gave it to the other fellow, appropriately enough.

One of Mark Hanna's daughters is to marry a newspaper man. In the Hanna family riches will only exist during the Mark generation.

In twenty-six years the Atlantic has swallowed up 2,257 fishermen of Gloucester. It is not without cause that the great sea makes moan.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A Simple Safety Device.
Gasoline, owing to its dangerous nature, is a product against which insurance companies make stringent rules, permitting only a small stock to be kept in a building. To overcome this a very ingenious device has been adopted by a concern in Naugatuck, Conn. In the street in front of the store three feet below the surface, is placed a tank holding ten barrels. This is filled with gasoline through a manhole. From the tank runs a pipe into the cellar and up to the store floor, where a force pump is fastened to it. At the end of a force pump is a cock. When



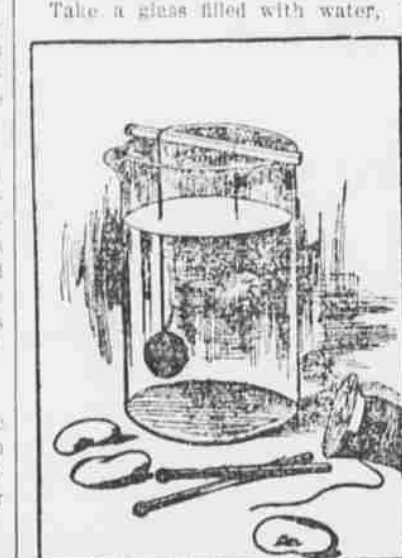
gasoline is wanted the cock is opened and the handle of the pump is worked until the required amount is obtained. Then the cock is closed, preventing dripping.

Transparency and Invisibility.
Lord Rayleigh points out that perfectly transparent objects are only visible by virtue of non-uniform illumination. The moment we arrive at uniform illumination they become absolutely invisible to the eye, a fact which forebodes illustrations of optical limitations. Professor R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has devised a method by means of which uniform illumination can be obtained and transparent objects made to disappear. His apparatus consists of a hollow glass globe, the outer surface of which is painted with Balm's luminous paint, mixed with hot Canada balsam; inside is placed the object, and the hollow is viewed through a small hole drilled in the coating. If the inner surface be exposed to bright daylight, sunshine or electric light, and the globe be then taken into a dark room, a crystal ball, or the cut glass stopper of a decanter, placed inside, will be found to be invisible through the aperture, a uniform blue glow filling the space, and only the closest scrutiny will reveal the presence of a solid object.

Purification of Water by Ozone.
An examination of the results obtained in the purification of water by treatment with ozone has just been concluded by Drs. Ohlmüller and Prall, on behalf of the German Imperial health department. The apparatus used was capable of treating ten cubic metres of water per hour. The water was sprayed through a hose to a bed of pebbles, beneath which ozonized air was forced under pressure. The down flowing water thus came into very intimate contact with the up flowing current of air. Bacteriological examinations were made both before and after treatment, while the effect of the process on the color, clearness and taste of the water was also observed. The bacteria which survived appeared to be of a specially resistant type, since their number was not reduced by prolonging the ozonizing action. It was found that the whole of the pathogenic bacteria was entirely destroyed by the process. None of the germs of cholera or typhus species survived. The process improves the color of the water and has no bad effect on the taste. The cost is given at about 5 cents per thousand gallons, one-third of which represents the actual cost of ozonizing.

Anthracite Coal Supply.
The use of hard coal has become so common that it is hard to comprehend how the community could be satisfied with soft coal. Yet the available supply of anthracite in America is so small that unless some other fuel be discovered, the use of bituminous coal must prevail within seventy-five years at the most. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania will be exhausted within seventy-five years and there is no other deposit of the sort in the United States of any importance. Europe has very little anthracite. Most of the coal of the western part of the South Wales field is hard coal. China has vast fields, however, compared with which our Pennsylvania field is but a dot on the map. The China fields underlie 40,000 square miles in Hunan, Honan and east Shanai.

Oersted's Experiment.
An electric current running through a wire will change the position of a compass needle placed near the wire. The experiment can be carried out with simple material in the following way:



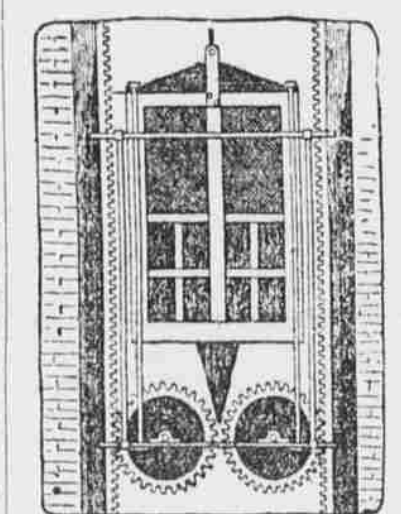
Take a glass filled with water, a broad tumbler or champagne glass filled half with water, in which a handful of salt has been dissolved, a teaspoon, a fork with a metal handle, some corks in pieces the size of a cherry stone, a sewing needle, and a strip of zinc eight inches long by one-quarter of an inch wide. After electrifying the needle with the help of the magnet, by rubbing it over the steel, always in the same direction, make the needle swim on the surface of the water in the large glass by laying it on a narrow strip of paper. One end of the

needle will point north. Place the teaspoon over the glass above the needle and pointing in the same direction. Tie the pieces of cork in a piece of linen and around the handle of the fork, and dip it into the salt water, while you place the teeth of the fork on one end of the teaspoon. Place one end of the strip of zinc on another place on the teaspoon, while you dip the other end in the salt water without touching the pieces of cork. As soon as the zinc is put in the water an electric current is formed, and the swing needle is forced out of its former position, to return to it as soon as the zinc is taken out of the water.

Develop Electric Power.
The engineers who, in the interest of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, Md., have been investigating the possibility of using the Susquehanna river for the development of great electrical power, as is done at Niagara, have reported favorably. Plans for the work have been completed, with the exception of certain details of hydraulic engineering. It is proposed to furnish light and power to Baltimore and many other towns in the northern part of the state between that city and the river, and also Elkton, Wilmington, Del., and other points east of the river. The Continental Trust Company, which has an option on the purchase of the United Electric & Power Company of Baltimore until Nov. 15, will soon close the deal, involving nearly \$1,000,000. A new company will probably be formed to take this and other lighting and power companies as part of the Susquehanna power plan.

Safety Stop for Elevators.
Owing to numerous accidents caused by the dropping of elevators in office and other buildings the laws governing the erection of new buildings now require some sort of a safety device to prevent the fall of a car or reduce the shock to a minimum should the cable chance to break. The apparatus illustrated in the drawing is intended for use in old buildings, where the saving of money is desirable, as well as for the equipment of new buildings.

The invention consists of a pair of toothed racks, which are secured on opposite sides of the elevator well in proximity to the guide rails, together with the frame attached to that car and carrying a pair of spur gear wheels. Beneath the car will be seen a wedge-shaped projection, and it is



this which stops the car when the cable breaks.

The frame carrying the wheel hangs normally low enough to keep the wheels out of touch with the wedge, but upon the breakage of the cable the car is wholly unsupported and begins to fall rapidly, while the friction of the teeth in the racks retard the speed of the wheels, which room allows the wedge to drop between them. As this edge enters between the teeth it stops the wheels and brings the car to a stop, supporting its weight on the racks on either side of the well. The inventor of this apparatus is William Feller of Mountville, Pa.

Motion Through the Ether.
Physicists have concluded that the earth in its motion does not drag the ether along with it, and thus each body on the earth's surface, in virtue of its motion with the earth, is traversed by a stream of ether. The question thus arises: Does light travel through such a body with the same speed along the stream of ether as it does against it, or across it? The experiments of Michelson and Morley in America lead to an affirmative answer for air. Lord Rayleigh, in England, has obtained the same answer as to liquids and is now engaged on a research in respect to the phenomena relating to solids.

Regulating Wireless Telegraphy.
A Berlin dispatch says that Count Arco, one of the inventors of the Slaby-Arco system of wireless telegraphy, has been appointed a delegate to the international conference on wireless telegraphy proposed by the German government. Count Arco says the adoption of international regulations for wireless telegraphy is entirely practical from a technical point of view. The Slaby-Arco Company will soon erect a station in France in order to receive messages from Atlantic liners.

Alcohol for Illumination.
Alcohol is coming into considerable use for illumination in France. The flame is made luminous by the addition of coal oil or crude benzine, or the ordinary non-luminous flame is used to give incandescence to a Welsbach mantle. Some lamps have from 60 to 800 candle power. The heat of the burners yield about 30 candle power hours per ounce of alcohol.

All to Have Electric Light.
Electricity for lighting coaches has passed the experimental state with the Pennsylvania railroad and its main line connections. All new coaches hereafter will be equipped with electric lights and storage batteries, and many of the old coaches will be sent to the shops for the installation of electric systems.

Lingering Death Meted Out to Negro Criminals

"One of the most singular lynchings I ever saw," said a visitor from an adjoining state, "happened a number of years ago, and I suppose there are but few persons alive now who recall the strange facts of the case. Burning negroes was not in vogue then. It was even a rare thing to hear of a first-class hanging. Of course, men had the habit then, as they have it now, of putting black men out of the way when they resorted to shocking violence, but they went about it in a different way.

Coming to my story, I suppose it is the only instance in the history of the country when such a unique method of disposing of a negro was employed. The crime which the negro was charged with being—of that kind which is said to justify summary punishment. It was committed near the bank of a river. There was no question about the negro's guilt. He made a complete confession, and said he deserved death for the awful crime he had been guilty of. For a while the mob did not know just how to proceed. It was some time before the frenzied men who surrounded the negro could make up their minds as to the best method of procedure. Hanging was suggested—'Shoot him,' said

another member of the group. 'Burn him,' cried another, and so it went on. Finally some fellow made a suggestion which met with the approval of the mob.

"It was to chain the negro in a large boiler, weight it down so it would gradually sink and cast him adrift on the river. It was in the dead hour of the night when they floated out to the middle of the stream with the negro, and the boiler and the weights which would sink it. He was carefully chained in the boiler so there was no possible chance of escape. Then the weights were piled in and the poor wretch was cast adrift on the waters.

"Nothing could be heard but the screams of the manacled negro and the dip and splash of the cars as the lynchers made their way back to the shore from which they had embarked on the gruesome mission. As the skiff shoved its bow into the muddy bank and the pulled-in oars rattled over its sides, a wild gurgling shriek was heard under the stream, and then a sad, listless silence spread over the waters, and the only sound to be heard was the muffled crunch of the lynchers' feet as they tugged up the frothing embankment."

Value of the Newspaper to Future Historians

Yet one cannot, from the standpoint of future history writing, reckon the value of the newspaper of today in terms of the unwieldy bulk of its materials. And despite garish coloring and distorted perspective the daily newspaper does reflect life and make history in a sense that is true of it alone; all the more, perhaps, for the exaggerated emphasis it puts upon news as news and for the often absurd category of its classification. Partly because of its success and partly because of its imperfections, its methods have come to obse the periodical press to a surprising extent, writes a contributor to Scribner's. Evident witness of this is given by the carefully prepared paragraphs of news summary, a now familiar feature of the weekly paper largely displacing the editorial in importance. These news-summary paragraphs are extended to the occasional monthly, while the ordinary monthly magazine of miscellaneous aim surrenders an increasing space to contemporaneous subjects and to the reports and comments

of men who have seen important happenings, or who have been themselves a part of them. Novel and highly useful as all this "material" will prove to the historian of the future, embarrassing in its riches and long accessible (since the periodical press, weekly and monthly, is printed on durable paper), it yet cannot take the place of the daily newspaper's first-hand impressions. These have a characteristic freshness, crude but realistic, that the other must lack, a quality that counts for much in determining values in a picture. As the historian of the past, turning from records, documents and state papers to gossip letters and diaries—even though biased and malicious—so the historian of the future might turn from the most judicial of chronicles and the most painstaking of recollections to the spley first reports as they appeared on the yellowed page of a "yellow" journal.

The selfish person is quick to accept the generosity of others.

Coffee the Universal Drink of Americans

More and more are becoming a nation of coffee drinkers. The imports of coffee have almost doubled within the past ten years, having increased from 56,469,668 pounds in 1892 to 1,091,000,252 pounds last year. In the same time, far from there being an increase in the imports of tea, there has been an actual decrease from 59,061,287 pounds to 75,579,125 pounds.

Coffee measured by value is the second most important of our agricultural imports. Our supply is derived chiefly from Brazil, and as a result of this trade, Brazil sends us more agricultural products than any other country in the world. We, therefore, furnish a splendid market for this Brazilian export, while we find in that country no such market for any of

our products. Thus, while in the first eight months of 1902 we imported from Brazil products to the value of \$49,139,082, we only sent her by our exports of both domestic and foreign merchandise articles to the value of \$7,337,111. Nor is this condition true of Brazil alone. From the whole of South America, in the first eight months of this year, we received imports amounting to \$75,141,234, while our exports to that continent were only \$24,987,918. Still, it is not fair to argue that Brazil is doing nothing for us, as she is furnishing our people with coffee at an extremely low price, and to the average American coffee is one of the necessities of life.

The business instinct frequently takes the form of an easy conscience.

SMASH-UP WOULD BE COSTLY.

Many Millionaires Ride on New York Suburban Train.

The "billion-dollar express," as it is called, on the Morrisstown branch of the Lackawanna railroad, is one of the finest suburban trains in the world. It derives its name from the number of very rich men that regularly ride on it. The train leaves Morrisstown every business morning at 8:22, and returns in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is vestibuled and carries two cars, known as club cars, which are rented from the company by those who occupy them.

Each member has a chair reserved for him. The club car is divided into a smoking compartment, main parlor and toilet room. The lighting is by electricity. The train, which takes fifty-three minutes for the thirty-five mile run from Morris Plains to Hoboken, is in charge of Conductor David Sanderson and Engineer Benjamin Day, both of whom are veterans in the Lackawanna service.

Some of the millionaires who regularly ride on this train are Luther Kountze, the banker; Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Charles F. Cutler, president of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company; Frederic Cromwell, H. B. Claflin, the dry goods merchant; Wheeler H. Peckham, the lawyer; Otto H. Kahn of Kahn, Loebe & Co., bankers; H. McK. Twombly, Charles Scribner, and many others.—New York World.

REAL SEA SERPENTS CAUGHT.

Monsters of the Ocean Taken Off the Japanese Coast.

Two sea serpents, a male and a female, one forty-eight feet long and the other measuring thirty-nine feet, were killed recently by fishermen off the Japanese coast, according to information brought to this country by the steamship Empress of India. The bodies were sent to Osaka, where they arrived on August 30, and were placed on exhibition. In the carcass of one of the serpents were found the remains of a human being. The fishermen had a long, desperate fight with the serpents, and several nearly lost their lives, but finally dragged them to the shore in their nets, in which they had become entangled. They belched with rage and finally were killed by many rifle shots. The showman who bought the carcasses

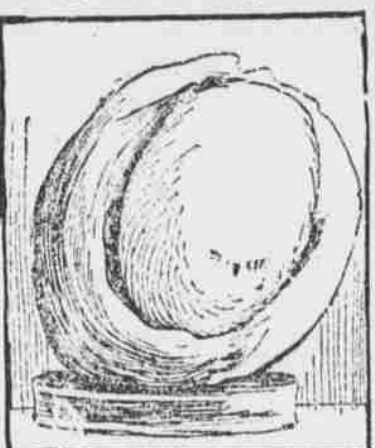
The ODD CORNER

We Too.
We could not see the sunlight yesterday. We were too full of bitterness and pain. And I shall never see your face again. For love has crept away. We could not hear the wren's glad voices sing. Our hearts were cold and dead; we could not see. The fairy bowler made for you and me. For grief dimmed everything.

We did not know the beauty of that place. Nor the soft gems upon the flowers, nor knew The charm of that last hour for me and you. For tears were on your face.

O Love, dear Love, spring's days grow old and gray. And shadows flick the woods—and we must go. Lonely and desolate through vales of snow. Since Love has crept away!

Eggs Within Eggs.
A reader sends to the Manchester Dispatch this interesting photograph of an egg curio served up to him at



breakfast the other morning. On cracking the shell of what was apparently an ordinary egg, he discovered that an enterprising fowl had presented him with a double supply. The double-yoked egg is by no means uncommon, but in the above picture it will be seen that the fowl has gone one better, enclosing one complete egg within another after the manner of the Chinese box puzzle.

Tree an Inquisitor.

One of the most deadly trees in the world is to be found in Madagascar, where it is known as the tanger tree. Its scientific name is tanguinia venenosa, the latter word signifying poisonous.

By the natives it is regarded with a sort of horror, and for excellent reasons. For centuries it was the custom to use the fruit of the tanger for the purpose of ascertaining whether criminals charged with grave offenses were guilty or not.

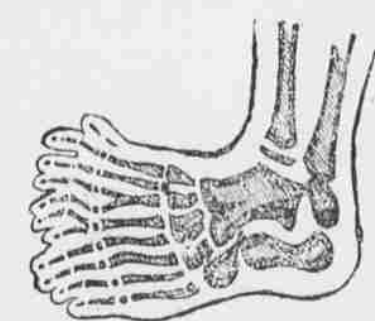
In each case the prisoner was brought into court, and the judge thereupon solemnly handed him a fruit from a tanger tree and told him that if he ate it and it did him no harm he would be considered innocent, but that if it killed him he would be considered guilty. As there is a great deal of poison in the fruit it can readily be seen that very few, if indeed any, were able to pass through this ordeal unscathed. It is said that some criminals who had great political influence or considerable wealth managed to escape through the connivance of the judges; but, on the other hand, the criminal records tell of many cases in which prisoners died a horrible death very soon after they had eaten the noxious fruit.

More civilized methods of jurisdiction now prevail in Madagascar, but though this barbarous custom is obsolete, the tanger tree is regarded with almost as much aversion as it ever was. A proof of this may be found in the fact that a French naturalist recently tried to obtain some branches and fruit of the trees, but though he asked several natives to aid him in the search, he was unable to obtain the slightest assistance from any of them.

Birds Set the Style.

Two centuries ago missionaries taught the natives of Paraguay to make lace by hand. The art has been handed down from generation to generation, and in some of the towns lace-making is the chief occupation. Almost all the women and children and many of the men are engaged in it. A singular fact about the Paraguayan laces is that the designs are borrowed from the curious webs spun by the semi-tropical spiders which abound in that country. For this reason the lace is called by the natives *manduti*, an Indian word that means "spider web."

Eleven Toes on a Foot.
There is a woman in Russia with eleven toes on one foot. She is one



A Double Foot "X" Rayed.

of the daughters of a poor family living in the territory of Ljublin. The four outer toes are normally developed, but in place of the ordinary big toe is a shortened and smaller one. It is at this point that the deformity begins. There are six superfluous toes. Of these two are well developed, but instead of being free they are united by a piece of skin, and the remaining four toes there are parallel with each other and the fourth is turned off at an angle. With the exception of this last one all the toes are moveable, and the X-rays show that all except the fifth and eleventh have each three distinct bones.

Uses a Golden Washboard.

A golden washboard, with a golden bar of soap, is in possession of Mrs. J. H. Horn, who has arrived at Seattle, from Skagway, en route to Southern California.

Mrs. Horn is wealthy now, but there

was a time, and not so very long ago, when gold was a stranger to her purse. Now that it is all over she laughs at her hardships, and washes her little laces and finery on a golden board.

In 1896 she went to Skagway and by washing clothes earned enough money to grubstake her husband, who went to the Klondike in the rush of that year.

She followed him later to a claim on the Bonanza, which made him rich after it had been developed. She had a washboard made of their gold as a symbol of her struggles to help her husband.—New York Journal.

Fourth Wife He Bought Runs Away.
James Barger of Pittsburgh has been committed to jail on complaint of Gaspar Scalla.

About Sept. 5 Barger agreed to get Scalla a wife for \$125. Shortly afterward he introduced a pretty Italian girl by the name of Santa Bonatti to Scalla and the two were wedded amid great festivities.

The bridegroom swore at the hearing that he had paid Barger the \$125 agreed upon. Next day, however, Scalla alleges Barger persuaded the bride to run away. Since that time he has not seen his wife.

Scalla has been unfortunate, for all of his three former wives left him much in the same manner as the last. All his wives, it is said, were purchased in the same way.

Moorish Imagery.

The specimen below in the Moorish epistolary style, which comes from Mr. Budget Meakin's recent book, "The Moors," and is merely an invitation to dinner, is calculated to make the imaginative resources of our entertainers, who write on a visiting-card, "Come and dine," look small indeed.

"To my gracious master, my respected lord:

"This evening, please God, when the king of the army of stars, the sun of the world, will turn toward the realm of shades and place his foot in the stirrup of speed, thou art besought to lighten us with the dazzling rays of thy face, rivalled only by the sun. Thy arrival, like a spring breeze, will dissipate the dark night of solitude and isolation."

One Preparation for Death.

The subject of the accompanying picture is surely unique. It represents an old Lancashire man sitting in his bedroom beside his own coffin.

The old gentleman is approaching 100 years of age, and has had his coffin in readiness for about fifteen years. Moreover, he made it in its entirety with his own hands, and is proud to show it as being a piece of his own handiwork, of which he need not be ashamed. He assured the writer



that it was both air-tight and watertight. He had tested it for both.

Bird's Nest of Steel Springs.

In the Museum of Natural History at Solerue, Switzerland, there is perhaps the most extraordinary bird's nest in existence. It is made entirely of steel.

In Solerue are many clockmakers' shops, and in the yards of these shops broken clock springs are often thrown. A clockmaker one day saw in a tree in his yard a peculiar kind of nest, and upon further investigation discovered that a pair of wagtails had utilized the unused bits of steel lying about and built a home entirely of clock springs.

In size it measured more than four inches across, and it was apparently as comfortable for its inmates as if the usual materials had been employed. After the brood had been reared the deserted nest was taken to the museum, where it is now exhibited, a striking illustration of the skill and ingenuity of birds in turning their surroundings to advantage.

A Remarkable Shot.

A peculiar incident happened at the Yarran, Victoria, rifle ranges. A man was taking aim at 400 yards, and just as he fired several magpies flew in front of him, about 200 yards distant. The bullet struck one of the magpies and brought it to the ground, and a bulseye was registered by the marker for the shot. A bulseye and "magpie" were thus scored for one shot.

Monster Wine Vat.

Asti, Cal., boasts of the largest wine vat in existence. This monster vat, recently built on the property of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, a successful co-operative concern, is cut in solid rock, being 84 feet in length, 34 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. Its capacity is something over half a million gallons of wine, being about three times more capacious than any similar vat known in the world.

Husband's Mean Trick.

A Brooklyn man had a spat with his wife, and she deserted him. He offered a reward of ten cents for information regarding her whereabouts. The small reward made her indignant, and she returned two days later to renew the spat, and "have it out with the mean fellow."